NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broom

AND THE THE CHILD OF THE REGISENT-THE WOOD'S THEATRA Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas

GEORGE CHRISTY'S-OLD SCHOOL OF MENSTRELAY RALLANS, MUSICAL GRESS, &C. Fitth Avenue Opera House Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth atret. The Confin

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 595 Broadway, opposite tropolitan Rotel - Striop an Singing Dancing &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery -Sing Ing Dancing, Bunkingues, 2c. -Inkland in 1836; OR, TH Dank Hour Before Dawn. BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 672 Bros.

HOOLKY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Etniopan Min

SEAVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn, E. D .- ETH ODELL'S ORGAN FACTORY, 163 Seventh avenue.—MR

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Breadway,

BRADY'S GALLERY, 785 Broadway, corner of Tents atrect—Open every day and evening this week.—New Collection of War Views and Historic Portraits. Free to the public. HOPE CHAPEL, 720 Broadway, -- Corrie's Illustrates

DERBY FINE ARTS GALLERY, 625 Broadway.-Ex-

New York, Monday, March 12, 1866.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WHERLY HERALD must be hande in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its cir sulation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers, merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the sountry is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the Unit

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

The Inman steamship City of Boston arrived at this port yesterday, after a remarkably fine run of only ten days from Queenstown. She brings news from Europe

The advance in our national bonds abroad continued United States five-twenties were quoted in the London market on the 1st inst. at 71 a 71%.

Two vessels supposed to be intended for Chilean pri-vateers had been seized in the London docks. The Peruvian iron-clads were still detained by the French government at Brest, though the right to detain them was vigorously contested by the Paris Opinion Nationale, which contrasts the course pursued towards the Perurebel rams.

Advices from Paris with respect to the termination the Mexican intervention grow less satisfactory with

Count Flandres, Maximilian's brother-in-law, had de clined with thanks the position offered him as Hospodai of Roumania. The microscopic revolution in that prin causing consi was moving her troops in a threatening manner, and the hastily called together the representatives of the great European Powers

There were rumors, apparently premature, of a minis-terial crisis in England and the resignation of Earl

FENIANISM.

inevitable "Seventeenth" form the staple of the news from Ireland by the European steamer which arrived yesterday. A reputed Head Centre, for whose arrest ber of British soldiers, were among the latest cap-tures. In fact the loyalty of the army, which was at first so triumphantly quoted, seems to have gone down in the market pretty considerably, and the London *Post* now starts a convenient theory that these Fenian soldiers are emissaries of the Brotherbood, who enlisted solely for the purpose of sewing treason in the military. Fenialso turned up among the irreproach force. At a meeting held in Liverpool a considerabl oners. With all these indications of the widely spread tions of the order official alarm was increase and several more counties had been proclaimed. The London Times strongly urges Mr. Gladstone to make representations to the Washington government on the sub-

which we have hitherto had brief reports by telegraph, embracing the letter of Darcy McGee and the pastoral of op Lynch, which we give in full, are furnished b Toronto correspondent. It is believed in Toront the Fenian scare, which still continues, is, as has already been intimated in our columns, only a means by the British government to create stronger feeling in fayor of confederation, and to point benefits which would result from the carrying out of that scheme. It is further believed that the will be an attempt to rush the confederation schemthrough the Canadian Parliament during the excitemen about Fenianism and invasion.

In this city and throughout this country the excite ments of significance were reported to be in proces of preparation here yesterday, and funds con-tinue to pour into the treasury. In Washington it is the British government, will shortly make some astound ing developments in regard to the direct assistance given by agents of Earl Russell to the late rebellion in the

Further particulars are given in our news columns to day of the extensive robbery of a million and a half dollars worth of bonds, which were abstracted last week from the safe of Mr. Rufus L. Lord, the extensive cap talist and real estate owner of No. 38 Exchange place In the report will be found a partial list of the stolen securities. The police are prosecuting the investigation of the case with the utmost zeal; but up to last evening they had not been able to obtain any clue leading to the identification of the robber or robbers. A reward of two hundred thousand dollars has been offered for the recovery of the bends and the capture of the person of persons who stole them. In connection with this matter we also furnish some interesting facts relating to other burglaries, including recent curious proceedings in a London court, wherein a burglar, who was introduced as to be thief-proof was not so, gave a full account of the ingenious operations by which he and his companions

robbed a jewelry store.

The members of the State Senate Committee on Commerce on Saturday had an interesting conference in one of the rooms of the City Hall with Mayor Hoffman and number of our wharf owners and business men in regard bill now before the Legislature granting permi gion to the Pier and Warehouse Company to lease certain private piers and wharves for public purposes. Objections to the bill were stated by the Mayor and other gentlemen, and the former thanked the committee for coming here, as they did by request, to hear how the regarded by those of our citizens who best

In St. Ann's Episcopal church, Brooklyn, hat even ing a conference of the Christian Union Association took place, at which addresses in favor of the unity of all the Evangelical Protestant churches were delivered by elergymen representing several Protestant denomination Dictation to the contrary from any man or men was re-This probably referred to Bishop Potter's rece

order to Dr. Smith. Great preparations are being made by the Irish citizen stropolis and the surrounding cities for the n of St. Patrick's day, on Saturday next. Colonel O'Mahony has issued an order for the parade on

Guard. The Knights of St. Patrick will celebrate the day by a banquet at the Maison Dorée, in Union square. Another meeting of the Irish societies of Brooklyn was held yesterday, at which all the arrangements for the anniversary procession in that city were completed. In accordance with the regulations established by the new Metropolitan Health Commission, between thirty

and forty carcasses of unwholesome veal were on Satur

day evening seized on butchers' stalls in Catharine market and sent to the offal dock. Mr. James Coyne, of 320 Eighth avenue, was as and brutally beaten and robbed by two men, about three o'clock yesterday morning, on the corner of Sixth avenu and Twenty-eighth street. A man giving the name o

rial on charge of being one of the highwaymen. A coroner's inquest was held yesterday in the case of Mrs. Joanna O'Brien, who died on Saturday from the of Mrs. Johna O'Brien, who died on Saturday from the effects of a pistol shot wound alleged to have been in-flicted on the 5th inst. by her husband, John O'Brien, at their residence, 31 Roosevelt street. O'Brien is in the Tombe, awaiting his trial.

MISCELLANEOUS

A good presentment of political and legislative transa-tions and manouvrings at the State capital is contained in our Albany correspondence, including the results of the recent meeting there of the Executive Council of the Union Leagues of the State and of numerous conferences of the republican leaders. The radicals, in order to head off the movement for the formation of a strong Johnson party by a cealition of democrats and conservative republicant have resolved to stand by the President for the present but meanwhile to make their arrangements for bringing forward General Grant as the candidate of their party for the succession in 1868. Further explanation is given of the bills to provide a Board of Revision and a Board of Public Works for this city, the former of which it is expected will be reported in the Assembly from the Committee on Cities to-day. It provides for six commissioners, including the Mayor. The president and see five thousand and three thousand dollars. The passage of the bill during this session is conside There is thought to be still less chance for the Publi

Works Commission bitl.

It is reported that arrangements have been made by at is reported that arrangements have been made by some of the late rebel blockade runners to enter exten-sively into the smugling business, and that they have already secured thirty-five vessels for the purpose, and contemplate the Florida coast as a promising field for

The first office for the sale of government lands to b ned in any of the lately rebellious States since the termination of the rebellion has recently been opened at Little Rock, Arkansas, and already a large busines has been done there. Arrangements have been made by the General Land Office in Washington which will soon result in the opening of land offices in all the

Our Washington despatches now pronounce as premi ture the report that the coin of the Richmond banks, carried off at the time of the rebel evacuation of that city, has been restored to those institutions. It is still in the national treasury, and its disposition is said to be yet an undecided matter

Cushing Stetson, an old and well known merchant o

Suspending the Constitution-The Dan-

ger of the Republic. Every radical member of Congress has a new plan of government for the United States in his pocket, or has offered one to the House Judging from the proceedings in Congress alone, from the view taken of the country by the radical party, we might suppose it was in the condition that France was in when a new constitution was suggested every day, and a new one adopted once a fortnight. When the National Assembly trampled the ancient monarchy under foot and sat to frame a constitution, France was not more completely adrift with respect to organic law than we seem to be now. All the pitiful theorists, all the malignant fanatics, all the corrupt schemers have substitutes to offer for the constitution framed by the fathers of the republic and still venerated by the people. Nearly fifty so-called amendments have been proposed. If only half of these were adopted, the true constitution would be buried under the superimposed rubbish, its powers for good would be negatived by greater powers for evil, and the distinctive character of the government would be lost What is the significance of all these proposed amendments? Is the constitution really suspended or set aside? That is the position of the radical faction, and they act on it. And as this faction rules, it is a practical fact that the constitution is set aside so far as the action of Congress goes. This is the issue between Congress and the President. The President, like another Cato, adheres to the republic-stands by the government that has carried the country safely through so many years; and the faction interrupted by the war, eager to hold on to the power given by that interruption, as sume that the constitution is set aside, and endeavor to force upon the country systems more suitable to their factious purposes.

No point in our history has been more dangerous than this; and we may see the real extent of this danger by comparing our position with analogous ones in the history of other nations. Rome, England and France, inexhaustible examples of political evils, show us how, in cases like the present, freedom falls a victim to the violence of faction. Rome, under the republican system, had passed through a period of unparalelled growth and grandeur Her government was then tested tremendously by the Punic, Macedonian and Spanish wars It was shaken in those struggles. They disturbed that nice equilibrium of powers which is the glory and the safety of free government. There was a great increase in the power of the Senate. That was the first change in the constitution, and it opened the door to all others. because the factions in the legislature, corrupt, arrogant, thirsty for power, would not permit the Senate to retrace that dangerons step when it was possible. That change—that departure from the old system-had been forced by the occasions of war; but it was dangerous-an evil-and ought not to have outlived the circumstances in which it arose. But the Senate would not give way. It was determined to hold on to a preponderance of power that en abled it to keep down those elements in the State likely to thwart its will. All sense of the rights of others, all moderation in council, all patriotic purposes, were gone. Faction, shortsighted, insolent, mean, ruled the State, and freedom had already perished. No tyranny was ever more oppressive than this of th legislature transcending its power. From this tyranny to that of Marius was a short step, and it even seemed to the people like an alleviation of misery. Again, to Sylla and to Pompey was only a change of factions, and it seems only another change of the same character when Casar established the empire on the ruins of Roman freedom. Thus, when the first step is taken, all the rest are easy.

We see the same sequence of events in the great rebellion in England, when the grand struggle of a people for freedom, perverted by faction, resulted only in the establishment of a new tyranny. There also the necessities of the people compelled them to set aside the constitution. By the execution of Charles the constitution was dissolved, and the Parliament serious of the Sang plant resimout of the National | became a supreme power. It did not bold its

power for the public good, ready to relinquish when the public good should require. It did not endeavor to settle the peace of the country on a permanent constitutional basis It seemed determined to perpetuate its virtual sovereignty. Guided by faction only, it ignored the great truth that every day that it kept the country in that unsettled state was a day of danger. It ruled more oppressively than the King had done. Then Cromwell seized the supreme power, and the great struggle for freedom failed in the very hour of its success. It was the same in France. The constitution was thrown away by the revolution, and the Convention, by its Committee of Safety, ruled with the most horrible affluence of despotic barbarity. Torn by the various factions, the country lay prostrate, ready to become the prey of any one bold enough to selze the sovereign power. Such was the position when the Directory, the last of the governing factions was displaced by Napoleon, and the struggle that France had made for liberty served only to crown an adventurer.

Our own situation is the same as that shown in these instances. Our constitution, limited in its operation by the necessities of war is practically set aside by the party that rules in Congress. Congress has before it but the one obvious duty of re-establishing the operation of the law for a state of peace. It ignores or denies this duty. It insists upon holding on to this dangerous power, insists that the constitution is suspended, even superseded, and proposes new plans. We have therefore a reign of faction, and not of law, and in this condition any event is possible. The only hope of the nation lies in the character of the people. They are more intelligent than the people of other nations, and their influence on the government is more direct. They only can prevent us from sliding into the despotism of faction, to be followed by the despotism of some individual party leader. They, through the elections, must signally rebuke the despotic spirit in which Congress now plays the dictator, or the inevitable consequences of this Congressional suspension of the constitution will be the destruction of our freedom.

How Canada can Get Out of Her Trou-BLES. -Between the intense ferment created by the hob-goblin of Fenianism, the abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty and the monarchical dodge of confederation, our poor Canadian neighbors are in the midst of a sea of troubles. Their leading men are pestering the people about politics and reciprocity, and their invincible militia are in arms ready to burl back to American shores any body of Fenians who may attempt to invade the sacred soil of Canada. Now there is a very easy method by which our provincial cousins can be relieved of their Fenian afflictions, may be made to cease grumbling about reciprocity and to abate their jealousy and irritation about confederation. Let Canada come into the American Union. We have a seat for her in our republic: for at the adoption of the original articles of confederation of the States provision was made with a view to the ultimate annexation of Canada to the Union. We will treat her kindly. We will even pay her debts. She shall sit at our festive board and partake of the bountiful feasts which the great republic is ever ready to offer to a free and loyal people. Canada will thereby become elevated, dignified and powerful. She will have no further fear of raids, or of retaliation for having fur nished a harbor for land pirates and rebels, as in the case of the St. Albans piracy. In short, she will, instead of being a paltry, isolated province, with nothing to hope for from the home government, but in continual danger of punishment for the international crimes of the mother country, be placed under the protection of the broad shield of the Union, and share in our prosperity and glories. There could not be a better time for the Canadians to pronounce for annexation than the present; and once accomplished, a perfect panacea will be applied to all their internal troubles and dangers. Come along, Canada.

OUR CRIMINAL COURTS .- The lawmakers at ofttimes make a muddle of it when they attempt to legislate for this city. Recently, in the lower branch of the Legislature, a bill has been introduced to abolish the court of criminal justice known as the Special Sessions, for the reason that the salary paid the presiding justices is exorbitant. The justices of this court are chosen from among the regular district police justices, and are each paid a salary of six thousand five hundred dollars per annum for their services. The law permitting them this amount has no provision for prohibiting payment to them of the salary of five thousand dollars per annum for their services as police justices; but this latter sum the present incumbents have never received. It was left in the law by a blunder; yet it is proposed to abolish the court in order to correct the mistake. In the Senate a proposition has been made to fix the salary at six thousand five hundred-a more sensible plan than that of total abolition, for the grievance complained of will then be entirely remedied, and the institution of the Special Sessions preserved to the ad-ministration of justice. This court has been in existence under its present form only since May last. The total number of punishments in 1864 was 2.042, and in 1865, 2,930. Under the previous system the monthly average of con-victions was 154. Under the present system the average was 288. The increase in the average monthly receipts from fines under the new organization has been over seven hundred dollars. There is therefore evidently a neces sity for the continuance of the court, and it would be better to correct the mistake of salary than to reach that point by wiping the court entirely out of existence.

DUTY ON COAL.—The Pennsylvania prote tionists are again hammering away at Congress for an increase of duties on articles that compete with the home productions of that State. They now demand a tariff of one dollar and twenty cents per ton upon bituminous coal. It not unfrequently occurs that the grasping ambition and avariciousness of moneyed monopolists bring about reforms, from the monstrous character of their appeals. We shall not be surprised to learn that this will be the case with the proposed attempt to place an onerous duty on such an universal article of consumption and necessity as coal. The effort ought to open the eyes of Congress to the rapacity of these coal and iron monopolists of Pennsylvania, and modify the tariff in this and other respects more in consonance with the views and n sities of the great mass of our people.

OPERATIONS OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH .- The Board of Health is now in full operation, and has issued its first bulletin defining its own duties and those of the public. It now remains with every citizen to assist the Board in its labors to preserve the health of the metronolis, to remove nuisances of every descrip tion and keep the streets, lanes, yards and tenement houses in a clean condition. But it is desirable that the Board should not be embarrassed with unnecessary complaints, a'though they invite the public to enter such upon the books at their office, provided for that purpose. If every one will see that his own premises are in proper condition there will be no necessity to complain of his neighbor. The Board of Health is now in possession of the authority formerly enjoyed by the City Inspec-tor's Department, that office being abolished, and it is to be hoped that they will maist upon having the streets properly cleaned, according to contract, or else take the matter out of the hands of the present contractors altogether and have the work done under their own su pervision. They have the Metropolitan Police subject to their control for all sanitary pur poses, and there can be no reason why all the

carried out. It is most desirable, furthermore, that th should be no carping on the part of the partisan press the action of the Board Health, for factious purposes, until they have had a fair trial. Let them have a chance first to show their capacity to fulfil their duties, and when they fail in any degree it will be the proper time to denounce them. The preservation of the public health, especially at the present time, with prospects of cholera in advance, is a matter of vital interest to the whole public, and the actions of the Board of Health will be carefully watched and criticised. In the meantime, let every one, whether landlord or tenant, co-operate with them to the best of his

orders of the Board should not be efficiently

United States Commissioner's Office.

IMPORTANT TO CATTLE DEALERS AND BROKERS A case of interest to cattle dealers and cattle broken came up for hearing on Saturday before Commissions Mr. Barney Bertram, a cattle broker, wa charged with having made to the assessor of the Ninth district a false and fraudulent return of the amount of charged with having made to the assessor of the Ninth district a false and fraudulent return of the amount of his saies from the 1st of May, 1864, to the 1st of May, 1865. The evidence showed that upon being notified by the assessor to make a return of his saies Mr. Bertram returned them at \$200,000, whereas the inspector of revenue, on an examination of the defendant's books, showed that the return should have been for \$314,777.50. Counsel for the defendant cialmed that the assessor had no right, in forming an estimate of what license tax a broker should pay for the present year from the 1st of May, 1865 to the 1st of May, 1866, to take the sales of the previous year as a basis, and that the interpretation of the statute gave no authority to the officer of internal revenue to do so. Counsel also further claimed that the defendant misapprehended the assessor when asked to make a return of his sales in 1864—that the return made was merely a calculation of what he would do in 1865. Therefore the act of the defendant, done under a m sapprehension, could not be held as constituting an offence. The government, represented by Mr. Joseph Bell, United Stat's Assistant District Attorney, claimed otherwise. The case was submitted on the law and the facts to the Commissioner, who will render a decision at an early day. Mr. Bertram is a heavy cattle broker. Several cases stated to be similar to this one are waiting for disposition, and they will in all probability be regulated by the judgment which the Commissioner may pronounce on the proceedings in situeted against Mr. Bertram. The basis of calculation in the assessment of a cattle broker is laid down by the government in the same way as it affocts wholesale dealers, though the law is stated to be not quite specific on the point, and this is a question which the Commissioner will have to take into consideration in his judgment.

Obituary. CUSHING STETSON, OF BOSTON.

This well known Boston merchant died in that city on the 8th instant. Mr. Stetson's place of business for many years was upon India wharf, where he carried on many years was upon India wharf, where he carried on an extensive trade with Venezuela, frequently visiting that country. He was a personal friend of General Paez, the patriot leader in the struggle for the independence of Venezuela, a half century since, from the rule of Spain, and who was afterwards the first President of the new republic. Mr. Stetson, ever an ardent friend of enlightened liberty, warmly espoused the cause of those who in years gone by attempted to recome that beautiful land from the domination of its military tyrants.

The trade of this country with Venezuela was at one time quite extensive, and Mr. Stetson had a number of vessels running from Boston to Laguayra, Porto Cabello, &c., and he accumulated in this way a handsome for tune. The last years of Mr. Stetson's life were somewhat clouded by financial reverses.

SIR JOHN HOWLEY, FIRST SERGEANT AT LAW IN

The Irish papers announce the death of Sir John Howley, her Majesty's First Sergeant at Law in Ireland The bonor of knighthood was conferred upon him a year ago, when he was retiring from the chairmanship of the county of Tipperary, a position which he had held for about thirty years. During Sergeant Howiey's official connection with Tipperary he was known for the rigor with which he dealt with offenders against the law; he pronounced sentences of transportation in hundreds, serhans thousands of cases. The presantry soit on a pronounced sentences of transportation in hundreds perhaps thousands, of cases. The peasantry got up i bailed respecting the learned Sergeant, the last line of every verse ending with the words, "Transport them says Barrister Howley." The life of the learned gentle man was once placed in jeopardy in the town of Tip perary. While trying a prisoner off a criminal charge the accused flung at the head of the learned Sergeant the accused fung at the head of the learned Sergeant as stone, which missed its aum and broke in pieces agains the wall of the controom. As a precaution against the repetition of similar acts "the dock"—the part of the court in which prisoners are obliged to sit or stand while on trial—was enclosed with a cage-like covering, made of strong iron wire. Sergeant Housley was the same type of man as Mr. Justice Keogh, who has been so lately dealing out "law," and trying to restore "order" among the Fenians in Ireland.

News from Fortress Monroe

FORTRESS MONROE, March 9, 1866 Captain C. B. Wilder, of the Freedmen's Bureau, for four years, has been in charge of the negroes on the peninsula, has been relieved, and Brevet Brigadier Gen pennasia, his occurrence, and breve originar occurred armstrong, late Colonel of the Eighth United States colored troops, has been appointed Superintendent of the district. Captain G. S. Wells has been appointed Assistant Superintendent in connection with Lieutenant Colonel W. H. Seip, late of the First United States colored cavalry, with headquarters at William-burg.

Large fires were observed to-day in the woods near Cape Henry.

The Uties and Susquehanna Valley Rattrond.

ALPANY, March 11, 1866. The taxpayers of Utica, by a vote of 1,055 against 33 have decided that the city will take stock to the amoun of half a million dollars in the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad.

Pire at Elmira.

ELMIRA, March 11, 1868 A fire occurred in this city before daybreak this morning, which destroyed the block of frame building situated on the corner of Wisner and Second streets. Five buildings were burned, occupied by a grocery and provision store, two saloons and a tailor's abop. Loss about \$10,000; insvrance \$5,000, principally in New York office. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

An Editor Flogged.

Nonrolk, March 11, 1865.

Mr. Flint, paymaster of the United States Navy, and Dominion, was flegged in his office yesterday by three gentlemen. Mr. Finnt will survive his wounds. Upon the approach of the assailants the assistant editors fied including Mr. Butts.

Musical.

To-night Mr. G. W. Morgan, assisted by Mrs. Marie Abbott, Mr. S. B. Mills and other artists, will give Marie Abbott, Mr. S. B. Mills and other arisss, will give a grand concert at the manufactory of Messers Odell & Co., No. 163 Seventh avenue. The new organ, built by them for Dr. Grant will be the chief attraction.

On Tuesday night the Mendelssohn Union, under their able conductor, Dr. W. Berge, will give a concert at the Lafayette avenue Presbyterian church, Brooklyn.

On Friday evening the first of a series of popular concerts will be given at Bodworth's Hall, for which some distinguished artists have been engaged.

Telegraphic Market Reports.

Flour dull. Wheat dull and declined Ic. a 2c. at \$1 24 for No. 1. Corn dull. Oats quiet. Highwines inactive. Provisions dull. Small sales of mess pork at \$25 75 a \$26. Lard dull. Nothing doing in prime mess English, and bulk meats. Hogs moderately active at \$8 87% a \$9 37% for medium to choice per 100 lbs. Bressed hogs quiet and unchanged. Receipts, 4, 400 bbls. flour, 12,000 bushels wheat, 12,000 bushels corn. 1,800 head hogs and 500 dressed hogs. Shipments, 1,900 bbls. flour, 11,600 bushels wheat and 16,000 bushels corn.

Flour and wheat unchanged. Provisions unsettled; mess pork at \$27. Lard in good demand at 18c. a 18 %c. Whister dull; sales at \$4.30, Gold 141%.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

WASRINGTON, March 11, 1806

THE DEPAMERS OF THE PRESIDENT. That DEFAMERS OF THE PRESIDENT.

That Stevens's speech in the House on Saturday elicits
much unfavorable comment from his former party associates, and is pronounced by nearly all to have been in
exceedingly bad taste throughout. His sole purpose
seems to have been to furnish apologetically a rehash of
all the slanders and calumnies that have been hurled at the President by violent partisans since the day of his in-auguration as Vice President. Price, of Iowa, contented himself with playing the part of prompter in this lowest of low Congressional comedies, and manifested indecen a zeal to hunt down his game for the radical cormorant. We respectfully call Secretary McCulloch's attention to the fact that this Mr. Price, of Iows, is holding a lucrative government office under the control of the Department in the State of Iowa in direct and positive violation of law. It is quite time such assailants of the ministration were at least deprived of such sinews o

BINGHAM'S COURSE—BETWEEN TWO BUNDLES OF

Representative Bingham's opposition to the Civil Rights bill in the House excites consider on account of his fixed position as one of the radical chiefa. It is explained by the fact that the Civil Liberty bill conflicts with his constitutional amendment, and he had to give up one or the other; so he chose his first he earnestly hopes will soon become part of ental law of the land. Before he carefully compared the two he had propared a speech favoring the

THE RADICALS QUIET-NO NEW PLOTS ON HAND." Since the Senate's discussion of a bill requiring re-moval from public office to be confined to that body, as in the case of appointment, the radicals have devised no new scheme to control Executive appointments. Whil the breeze between the White House and the majorit in Congress blew strong several plans were talked up by the radicals, but they were quietly dropped as neither warrantable nor feasible. Congressions supporters of the President have wisely refrained for their constituency, while the followers of St vens, who have not been so backward, have rarely been refused. They do not now see any occasion for furthe

CORRECTION OF A RADICAL MISSTATEMENT. The stories from time to time republished in the New York Tritune and papers of its ilk to the effect that the oill was read to the President by Senator Trumbull in the presence of General O. O. Howard, and received the Executive approval before its passage, are pure fabrications and devoid of all truth. I am authorized to say that the bill was never read to the ized to say that the bill was never read to the President by Senator Trumbuli at all, and that he neve approved it in the presence of General Howard or any one else. Such bubbles are easily pricked.

MEXICAN GOSSIP.

A report is in the street this evening that the Mexican General Ochoa, who was stated to be here for the pur pose of furthering the project of Congressionally indem nitying the fifty million Mexican loan now proposed, has been ordered to report to his commanding officer at home immediately, on pain of being considered a deserter. He is said to be here without any authority whatever from the Mexican government, to be mixed up in General Fre mont's arrangements, and to make such an addition t the corps de cuirine as would inevitably spoil all forth-coming Mexican broth. If the true friends of Mexico can also succeed in overcoming General Fremont's damaging profession of disinterested friendship, they will have taken another tremendous stride towards ac complishing their purpose.

Information has been received at the General Land Office announcing the active resumption of business at the United States District Land Office at Little Rock, Arkansas. The returns are encouraging, showing a large disposal of public lands. The Little Rock office is the drst as yet established in the Southern States, though preparations are being made to open others, and it is expected that the sale of public lands will speedily be renewed in all the States recently in rebellion

BE-BSTABLISHMENT OF SOUTHERN LIGHTHOUSES. The old lighthouses on the Southern coast will soon bit operation again. The Board has already re-established

REDUCTION OF TAXATION. The Committee of Ways and Means have agreed to re-port a very considerable reduction in the internal revenue taxation, and especially to repeal the tax of si-

PINANCIAL MATTERS. The amount of certificates of indebtedness issued during the week was one hundred and twenty-two

Five hundred and twenty thousand and ten dollars of national bank note circulation have been cancelled and destroyed for various reasons since the system went into on. Nearly two hundred and sixty thousand ar

For the week ending March 10 the Treasury disburs menta were as follows:-

 War Department.
 \$3,984,454

 Navy Department.
 1,140,530

 Interior Department
 408,814
 Two hundred and ninety-seven thousand five hundred

still out,

mainly to national banks in the North. Three hundred and forty-nine thousand dollars of the same mutilated currency was destroyed during the corresponding period, all of which was received from New York, Philadalphia

to five million five hundred and twenty-two thousand

The redemption bureau for mutilated currency is ex-pected to be in full operation during this week, under the direction of Comptroller Freeman Clarke, when at least one of the evils of the present system will be remedied. DETECTION OF COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY.

The Redemption Bureau last week stamped as counter

felts four hundred and eighteen fifty cent notes, eightythree twenty-fives, twenty-seven tens, one fifty dollar and one ten dollar—total two hundred and ninety two dollars and forty-five cents. CUSTOMS RECEIPTS AT CHARLESTON.

The receipts from customs at the port of Charleston S. C., last month amounted to \$3,161,871. SECURITIES HELD BY GOVERNMENT

The total securities held by General Spinner for the de posits in the different designated depositories amounts to thirty-five million twenty-three thousand five hundred dollars. The amount of deposits outstanding is claimed to be less than that sum. The total security held by him for the circulation of national banks is three hundred and fourteen million nine hundred and twenty-six thousand one hundred dollars, a sum largely in excess of the circulation issued.

THE RICHMOND GOLD STILL IN THE TREASURY. The reported return to the Richmond banks of the one hundred thousand dollars in gold claimed as theirs. but seized and brought here by agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, as aban loned property, was premature. The coin is still in the treasury vaults, and its return to the banks an undecided question.

AN ARMY OF HELPLESS POOR. The Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau informs General Howard that the number of helpless poor in Arkansas and Missouri that will be dependent or the government for support during the next three months will be about four thousand. They are without money or means to procure ford from a distance, and there seems to be no alternative but to supply the helpiess women and children from the commissary stores, or leave them to starve to death.

THE GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION The Prince Imperial is announced in the Moniteur, of the 25d ult., as honorary president of the Paris Exposition. The business of the agency at New York is in a most satisfactory condition. Mechanical applications will be received for a few days longer.

The Commissioner of Agriculture sent out over five hundred circulars to the agricultural societies with a view to a full representation of our agricultural produc-tions, stocks, soils, fertilizers, &c. There will be sixty or nihety days yet for agricultural applications.

THE RAILEGAD LOBBY.

The Congressional committees which have bills regulating commercial intercourse between the States in charge have been badgered considerably of late by the commissioners of the railroad lines which may be affected by the passage of such bills. Some of these emissaries are indiscrete except to proper that the committees are indiscreet enough to prophesy that the com will deliberate so carefully over those railroad m that some will not be reported to the Bouse at all cloging dars of the session, if all all.

STATE CAPITAL.

The Loyal Leagues and Their Presidential Campaign.

Grand Flank Movement of

Andy Johnson in His Day and Grant for the Future.

the Radicals.

The Board of Revision Coming Into Shape.

The Board of Works, Central Park Extension and Municipal Measures.

Our Albany Correspondence.
ALBANY, March 10, 16

GENERAL GRANT AND THE PRI A most important political change has been conclusively developed in the ranks of the dominant party, a well, I am reliably informed, in other States as in this

radicals built up a very ultra programme upon the suc-cession of Johnson after he had so positively declared himself a "radical man." They now reluctantly surrender their overdrawn expectations, but only in obedi-ence to a deliberate plan which postpones their antici-pated millenium until the next Presidential term. The executive council, recently held in this city, of the Union Leagues of the State compared notes on this subject. Since the recent visit of General Grant to New York be President. The campaign is but a little more than twe that the danger of their being thrown out of power is so threatening that every effort will be needed to their hold. The radical papers in different parts of the State have fairly opened the ball, while the League machinery is thoroughly wound up for a formal organiza-tion of every district in this interest.

GREAT CHANGE IN THE BADICAL TACTICS The signification of this change is manifested in the general tactics of the radicals. They are no longer beat upon immediate ultra measures. They are temporizing and hedging on every hand. The watchword has been passed. They have cooled down in Congress and turne conservative all at once in Albany. From Washburne is the West and Wilson in New England, as well as Alvord Folger, Fenton and Tremain in this State, formal indictions of this policy have gone forth. The Rochest Democrat, their strongest organ in the interior of this State, backed by the Tribune and the recent conventions for local elections, have endorsed the new program The course of the Herand on the nomination of Gra a subject of lively interest and constant inquiry amount the radical politicians, as it is also the cause of no am anxiety among their antagonists, both conservative am democratic, who have of course other views.

solution of the recent action of the Legislature on national issues. That formula is Johnson for to-day and Grant fee the future. With a two-thirds radical majority the strife here has been in reality for the leadership, and not as between factions. The democrats are a nullity. practical influence thus year upon the policy or the measures to be adopted. The "conservatives" comprise some very powerful men in the legislative bodies, but are not in the ascendancy numerically. The radicals have, therefore, got all sway here, and except the rivalry of Foiger and Tremain for the leadership, or the variation in the policy proposed either by Fenton or Alvord, or the outside representatives of the League or the radical press, there is no real party division which could be regarded as at all conclusive or permanet. The Allas and Argus to-day vents its rage upon Tremain in a very bitter article, the key to which is the fact that Treractical influence this year upon the policy or the Allas and Argus to-day veats as free upon fromain in the very bitter article, the key to which is the fact that Tremain, in the most decile manner, adopted the causes rule of his party and came into the Assembly with the resolutions prepared by the Senate committee, adversing their adoption quite as strenuously as he had opposed them in the caucus. He, as well as others of the leading radicals are "ull resolved to manufast the discipine of the party and its organization intact. They will not tolerate any movement for the proposed "Andy Johnson party," and, if necessary, will yield every point sooner than surrender their grasp of power. They will not tolerate any movement for the proposed "Andy Johnson party," and, if necessary, carry on the "Andy Johnson movement" themselves, with a mental reservation in favor of Grant and a radical millenium two years bence.

ENCICEAL AFFAIRS OF NEW YORE.

The report of the Committee on Cities of the Beard of Control bill makes the principal point of interest in the business of the Legislature. I have announced this report in about every despatch that I have sent for a fortnight—upon the authority of the committee. It has been repeatedly delayed for medification and amendment, and I am still reluctant to accept its parturition from the pregnant committee as sure until it is fairly delivered. Mr. Brandreth, the chairman, has held on to the bill with the most vehement anxiety for his friend Robertson, who is a collector of assessments in the Street Department, and whose influence is exercised for the defeat of this bill. Jenkins, of very bitter article, the key to which is the fact that Tre

perioct the bill as sent here, but to leave its incongruited and impracticable features, so as to provide the better chance of killing it eventually. With a copy of the amendments adopted by the committee before me, I do not yet feel warranted in transmitting the bill, as its form will inevitably be further changed. The very invideus feature by which power was provided for an inquisition of the sflairs, and condemnation of any public officed has been stricted out. vidious feature by which power was provided for an inquisition of the affairs, and condemnation of any public
official, has been stricken out. It savored too much of
the malice and slander-seeking agressiveness which has
exploded the Citizens Association gang. Such powers
would place the very best men at the mercy of such
campaging as that illustrated in the confessions of the ward politicians who failed to
make Governor Feston the instrument of their
spleen and faisehoods last year. The provisions
encronching upon the powers of the Singing Fund Commissioners, have been stricken out; the number of the
Commissioners of Revision has been reduced to six, including the Mayor. A president at five thousand
collars salary, a treasurer at one thousand, and
a secretary at three thousand five hundred dollars,
make the organization of the Board, while its name is to
be finally the "Board of Revision" It has the power
of employing its own attorneys and counsellors in suits,
acc.

of employing its own attorneys and counsellors in suits, &c.
THE BOARD OF REVISION AND THE CHANCES OF ITS PASSAGE.

Persons who have been familiar with the municipal affairs of the city of New York, and particularly with the Finance Department, will recollect the very efficient Deputy Comptroller, W. W. Warren. It is only necessary for those who know the late "Deputy" of the Finance Department to be told that be is expected to be the veritable President of the Board of Revision, to know exactly what is "in the wind." I have seen Mr. Warren here is person revisiting the glimpses of the legislative moon, oring the past week. Without having asked the question, or indeed knowing the fact positively, I think the modifications which have been adopted in the bill are probably attributable to his suggestions.

Taking up this view of the Board of Revision bill, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that its real intent is to anticipate the fail elections and the expiration of Comptroller Brennan's term of office. The re-election of that officer is very much doubted, as against the intrigues of the Tweedy Supervisors and the Cornell Street Department; against the Fenian candidate, Mike Concolly; the wood and Hecker candidate and all the other candidates. He has the qualities which specially commend him to the parties who are most interested in good government; but they are making the record sure, that either he will be re-elected or nobody else can be chosen from his party.

The question has been raised here whether the comp-

vernment; but they are making the record sire, that either he will be re-elected or notody else can be chosen from his party.

The question has been raised here whether the Comptroller is not the proper officer to be made the exception of the term of the new board, instead of the Mayor; but I suspect that the rejection of this proposition indicates that there will be no comptroller except the new board, after the expiration of the term of Comptroller Broads on the first of January next. The Finance Department was reorganized by Mr. Warren from the chaos in which old Flagg left it, and his acknowledged ability would give as much character at once to the new board. The bill cannot be passed here, however, except is should embody and carry with it Comptroller Bronnan.

THE ROAD OF WORKS AND CENTRAL FARK.

I do not give the new bill creating a board of works much chance for entertainment here. It proposes a board similar to that in operation in London, and cover all the ground not occupied by the Central Park Commission. If anything of the kind is seriosely discussed its will only give prominence to the unequalled ments of the Central Park Board, and end in making that the the Board of Works. Look at its composition, for instance, politically, if a question of that nature should be raised. Waldo Hutchins is the most intimate confidential "associate brother" the radicals have in New York, and there is none nearer than Blatchford to the Seward altar. Andrew H. Green, the comptroller and executive head of the Park Commission, does not stand second to any in the hosts of the unterribed; while the respindent results of the Park work, and there an anner in which it has been accomplished, are without a parallel in any like undertaking of this nature under our government in this country.

Either there will be no Board of Works this year or the Central Park Commission, does not stand second to such the Central Park Commission will have to take a tose the Central Park Commission of the Central Park Commission of the Central